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L1: Entry 1 of 2

File: JPAB

Jun 29, 1987

PUB-NO: JP362145024A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 62145024 A

TITLE: IMMOBILIZING AGENT FOR PHOSPHATE ION

PUBN-DATE: June 29, 1987

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

NOMURA, JUNJI

IMAI, HIDEAKI

ISHIBASHI, YUZURU

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

ASAHI CHEM IND CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP60284212

APPL-DATE: December 19, 1985

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 33/24; C02F 1/58

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide an immobilizing agent for phosphate ion, composed of a carbonate or an organic acid compound of a rare earth element, selectively and irreversibly reacting with phosphate ion in high efficiency especially under the pH condition in the digestive tract and blood of living body and effective for remedying hyperphosphatemia, etc.

CONSTITUTION: A carbonate or an organic acid compound of a rare earth element (e.g. Y, La, Ce, Pr, etc.) is used as an immobilizing agent for phosphate ion. Concrete examples of the compound are cerous oxalate decahydrate, cerous citrate 3.5 hydrate, etc. The immobilizing agent of the present invention immobilizes and removes phosphate ion almost completely at >6pH. The performance is uninfluenced by the presence of other anions such as chlorine ion, bicarbonate ion, etc., to enable the selective immobilization and removal of phosphate ion. The immobilization capacity to phosphate ion per unit weight of the agent is >5 times the conventional adsorption agent and, accordingly, the amount of the agent can be reduced.

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L2: Entry 1 of 2

File: JPAB

Jun 22, 1993

PUB-NO: JP405155776A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 05155776 A

TITLE: THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR HYPERPHOSPHATEMIA

PUBN-DATE: June 22, 1993

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

YOTSUYANAGI, TAKAO

HOSHINO, HITOSHI

YODA, SATOSHI

SUGANO, TAKAO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

OTSUKA PHARMACEUT FACTORY INC

APPL-NO: JP03317934

APPL-DATE: December 2, 1991

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 33/26; A61K 33/26; A61K 47/38

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain the subject therapeutic agent, containing iron hydroxide as an active ingredient, having high adsorptivity for in vivo phosphoric acid and capable of fixing the phosphoric acid and treating hyperphosphatemia.

CONSTITUTION: The objective therapeutic agent contains iron hydroxide obtained by dropping, e.g. a 1M NaOH solution into 1M FeCl₃, regulating pH to 7, providing a gelatinous precipitate, washing the formed precipitates, acidifying the washed precipitate with sulfuric acid, then adding a silver nitrate solution, waiting for the time of causing no clouding, washing the precipitate and subsequently drying the precipitate as an active ingredient. Furthermore, this therapeutic agent is administered in a daily dose of 10-100mg per kg body weight in 1-4 divided portions.

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L3: Entry 1 of 2

File: JPAB

Feb 20, 1986

PUB-NO: JP361036222A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 61036222 A

TITLE: REMEDY FOR HYPERPHOSPHATEMIA

PUBN-DATE: February 20, 1986

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

IGUSA, KAZUO

OKUBO, AKIKO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

CHUGAI PHARMACEUT CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP59154053

APPL-DATE: July 26, 1984

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/687

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 33/10; A61K 33/06

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the titled remedy containing a calcium compound as an active component.

CONSTITUTION: A remedy for hyperphosphatemia can be prepared by using a calcium compound [e.g. an inorganic acid salt such as CaCO_3 , CaCl_2 , etc., or an organic acid salt having an acid dissociation index (pKa) of ≥ 4 in water, e.g. calcium acetate, especially preferably precipitated calcium carbonate] as an active component. It can be administered in powdery form or tablet, capsule, granule, suspension, etc. The tablet or granule may be coated with a gastric or enteric dissolving coating to improve the takability. The dose should be properly adjusted to the symptom of the patient. Since the patient of hyperphosphatemia is frequently complicated with hypocalcemia, the administration of the calcium compound is advantageous in view of the supply of calcium, and furthermore, the agent has high safety. For example, the maximum dose of precipitated calcium carbonate is as high as $\geq 10\text{g}$ daily.

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